

# The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 221

FRIDAY, MARCH 12. 1736.

N<sup>o</sup> 221.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq;

In Answer to his Letter to Mr. Walsingham,  
inserted in the last Craftsman.

Worthy S I R,



AM always so proud to answer your Call, and to gratify your Desires, that I wonder you should charge me with Unkindness or Neglect, having never in my Life, to my Remembrance, refused you a *Butt to shoot at*, (the elegant Phrase you make use of) tho' considering how pointed your

Arrows, and how unerring your Aim, that you shoot long, and are equally skilled in the *Long* and the *Cross* Bow, it might terrify a reasonable Man from exposing himself to so dangerous a *Marksmanship*.

I cannot however agree, that you charge me justly with Papers which I have not subscribed my Name to, nor have you Right to demand, that every Paper should have a Name subscribed to it, since the *Anniversary* *Scraps* which have issued from your own illustrious Pen, have rarely had any such Distinction, since likewise the learned *Author of the OBSERVATIONS on the present Plan of PEACE* is *incognito* at this Hour; and having had the Decency not to make any Enquiry concerning the Person with whom he was engaged on that Subject, I do not find that any personal Enquiry hath hitherto been made concerning the *Author* of those *Observations*.

As to other Papers in the *Daily Gazetteer*, you have no more Right to fix them on me in particular, than I have to impute ALL those ingenious *Essays in the Craftsman* to yourself, which you may remember you modestly declared, in your 73d Number, you would not pretend to be the *Author* of, wherein all Sorts of People commended you.

It, therefore, your Exceptions to my Behaviour in these Points were the only Motives that required the Appearance of so able a Pen, and so important a Patriot against Mr. Walsingham, how much Honour soever you may do him, and how sensible soever he may be of the Obligation, yet there wants a better Apology for imputing this Trouble on yourself: And if I might be allowed to indulge my private Opinion, you have not declared the *true Reason* which moved you to write on this Occasion.

The famous Monsieur BAYLE tells of a celebrated Jewish Rabbi, that, 'He made almost no Book, wherein he did not shew some Marks of his Desire of REVENGE and of his Indignation; and, right or wrong, he ascribed all kind of Matters to the miserable Condition to which his People were reduced. By this Means, he hoped to re-animate the dying Synagogue again; and, I believe also, (says Mr. Bayle) that he found Ease in it for the Oppression of his Choler, which might perhaps have suffocated him, if he had not discharged it on Paper.' Whether you, Sir, have found yourself relieved by your Writings on the present State of Affairs, I must refer to those who have the Happiness of your nearer Acquaintance. But if you can make yourself well in such desperate Circumstances, by pouring out your Wrath against me, I pray you, with the reverend Regard which I have for your Health, not to be sparing of the Means which are proper for your Recovery.

The Arguments which you still insist on against the Plan of Peace, are, in my Opinion, unworthy of so great a Genius and so fine a Gentleman. Your Exception, that we have not yet seen a Copy of the Preliminary Articles published by Authority, is certainly a poor Pretence for dissuading the Peace itself, since, could any Advantage be taken on your Side from the Publication of such a Copy, we are not a Stranger to the Zeal with which it would be moved for, and the Clamour which would be kindled were any such Motion denied. We may therefore conclude, that you do not want a Copy. — If these Cavils are thrown out for the Ease of your Pen, I am perfectly willing that you should continue to write in the same Manner, and with the same

SOME extraordinary Points occur in your Letter which I may take Notice of, not for the Importance of the Objections, nor for the Weight of the Arguments, nor yet for any Uncertainty in the Minds of Men concerning them, but because it is your earnest Desire that I should answer you. I will therefore give you such an Answer, as the Nature of the Dispute may, to my Apprehension, admit of.

You pin it upon the Writers of the *Gazetteer*, that they have treated the present Plan of Peace, as the Child of their own Patron's Brain. If by this Word *Patron*, may be understood any *Counsellor* of this Kingdom, I do not remember to have seen in the *Gazetteer* any such Position, as that the Peace of Europe was merely owing to the Ingenuity of any such Person. But if it hath been said, that the present Ministers preserved the Neutrality of this Kingdom, with very great Wisdom and Advantage during the late War; if it hath been said, that the Weight of our Power checked the Views of Ambition, and that the Interposition of our Councils disposed the contending Parties to Peace; if it hath been said, that our Ministers carefully attended to all Opportunities of restoring Peace, and successfully mediated in the Negotiations which have at length established it! I must assent to all these Points, and I have not yet seen either you or your Coadjutors disprove them.

Your good Ally the *Observer* attempted to make us believe, and you, Sir, yourself have frequently asserted, that the chief Persons in the British Administration knew nothing of the Preliminaries, till all the World knew of them. You are pleased to repeat the Suggestion upon us, in the Words which I now shall transcribe, wherein you represent your Adversary as admitting the Fact, which, you know, he denied in every Particular, and which he called upon you to prove in all the Particulars, though you have not done it in any one Instance.

YOUR Words are these, viz.

'THOUGH a certain Ambassador MIGHT be recalled upon Complaint against him for blabbing out the Secret [of this Accommodation] yet it is not to be concluded, that his exposing the British M——'s Ignorance had any Share in his Revocation.'

WHICH Words you speak in the Person of your Adversary, and as his Answer to the OBSERVATIONS on the Plan of Peace.

WHICH Words likewise admit, on the Part of your Adversary, that an Ambassador may have been recalled, and that he exposed the Ignorance of a Great M——.

WHEREAS your Adversary, the *Gazetteer*, did positively DENY the Fact itself, did call upon the *Observer* to point out the Ambassador, or to shew, that any one had been recalled; and did then leave it to common Apprehension, whether, if such a Revocation had been Fact, and if the Minister, so recalled, had blabbed any Secret, it would follow, by any probable Reasoning, that such Imprudence in a foreign Minister could support a Charge of Ignorance against an Administration? Or, in other Words, whether such a Foreigner's blabbing a Secret, and giving Offence to his Principals by such Imprudence, proves, or even makes it probable, that the First Minister of a Great Kingdom knew not the Secret before that little Minister had blabbed it?

THIS was the Argument of your Adversary; this you have not answered; nor have you shewn what Foundation there is in Fact for this Pretence, which nevertheless would have no Colour in Reason. But, instead of giving an Answer to the Question of Fact, you very dishonestly misrepresent your Adversary as having admitted it; an Instance of Unfairness so gross, so base, and so foolish, that I hope charitably, your Distress and your Choler were the true Causes, as they are the best Excuses, of such profligate Behaviour.

2. You repeat the *Observer's* Assertion, 'It is well known (pardon the Expression) that the Honourable Gentleman HIMSELF confessed he was then a Stranger to any such Negotiation.'

UPON my Word, Sir, you should not envy any Man the Privilege of an hundred several Assertions, or complaints of them, when, in the same Breath, you have roundly propagated one, which, without Exaggeration, is worth an hundred thousand. I only admire that you should beg Pardon for the Expression [It is well known] when you seem so assured of Belief, that you aver it the second Time, with as little Proof to support it, as was brought in its Behalf when it was first asserted.

WHY should the Expression need Pardon if it be true? Why should you expect Pardon if it be false? Say, where is it known? Who knows it? How came they to know it? Did the Honourable Gentleman confess himself to you? or to your Patron? or to which of your Allies? that it is so well known he made such a Confession.

I must therefore, though I should unhappily drive you into Choler, deny that it is well known. On the contrary it was falsely invented; it was impudently asserted; and is most infamously repeated, without a Shadow of Proof, or any Justification, except [pardon the Expression] is sufficient Warrant to charge a Person of eminent Trust and Distinction in the Service of the Crown, with having made Confessions, which no Occasion could draw from him, and which are nevertheless brought to discredit and reproach him.

PARDON me then in my Turn, if I speak to you in your own Language. After all these Examples of your Propensity to persist in any Falshood, however incredible or absurd, that will serve a dissingenuous Purpose, you cannot expect we should give much Credit to any of your Assertions.

As you have taken these unwarrantable Liberties with an Honourable Gentleman, you have not been more candid with Relation to the Plan of Peace itself. You still insist on the vast Acquisition of LORAIN; you still insist on the Number of Troops which the French may support by the Revenues of Lorraine: But you take no Notice of the Answer which was made to this in the *Gazetteer*, That as France had always seized upon the whole Country of Lorraine, fortified the Towns, and sequestered the Revenues to her own Uses, as often as she pleased, — nothing accrues to the French by this Cession, but what they might, at any Time, have seized on, without asking any Consent, or fearing any Controul; whereas they yield, in Consideration of it, their solemn GUARANTY to the Succession of the House of Austria in the Person of the eldest Archduchess, which Europe despaired of seeing the French consent to, and which, by reason of their Consent, is now more likely to take Place and become effectual, than it was even before the breaking out of the War.

As you have given no Answer to this and other Matters which are essential to the Point in Debate, I hope you will keep your Word, and speak to us in the Fulness of your Wisdom, when you mount the Stage again, for which you profess such a longing Desire; and I hope you will acknowledge my Readiness to oblige you at a Time, when, you pretended, you had several Things to say on this Subject, and did not know how to bring them out to Advantage without my Assistance. I promise the Town and myself a double Portion of Wit and Learning from this happy Opportunity which I have given you of bringing them out to Advantage.

BUT, before I take my Leave of you, I cannot avoid some Notice of the Treatment which you have honoured me with in several late Craftsman, on the Subject of RAEBIN'S HISTORY. I did unfortunately speak my Opinion of him, as the dullest of dull Writers; and I sincerely think him to be a very indifferent Judge of our Constitution, very imperfectly skilled in the Knowledge of our Laws, and neither qualified with Discernment, nor with Imagination, to write the History of a great People.

ON the other hand, you have been so delighted with him as a Republican Writer and a Whig, and so charmed with his Zeal to prove this Frame of Government perfectly free from the Beginning, that you think it criminal to question his Ability for the Work, or to dissent from his Judgment where he is mistaken.

If the Reputation of History altogether depended on the Principles of the Writer, I own I would chafe, that my Historian should be a Whig in his Politics, and a Presbyterian in his Religion, with as little Scruple as I should admit him to be of any Party or Sect whatever. But I have learned from the late Mr. ADDISON, that a complete Historian should be endowed with the essential Qualifications of a great Poet. His Style must be majestic and grave, as well as simple and unaffected. His Narration should be animated, short, and clear, and so as even to out-run the Imagination of the Reader, if possible. This (says that unexceptionable Judge of Writing) can only be done by being very sparing and choice in Words, by retrenching all cold

5701





• cold and superfluous Circumstances in an Action,  
• and by dwelling upon such alone as are material and  
• fit to delight or instruct a serious Mind. This is  
• what we find in the great Models of Antiquity, and  
• in a more particular Manner in *Livy*, whom it is im-  
• possible to read without the warmest Emotion.

I now, Sir, submit to yourself, whether *Rapin* (tho' I believe him to have been a very honest Man) had these Qualifications, or deserves this Character of a complete Historian; and, if you honour him as your *Livy*, I shall compliment you as my *Cicero*, shall rank your *Craftsmen* with the divine *Philippicks*, and equal you, even in the Love of your Country, with the great FATHER of the Roman People.

You have, indeed, exalted *Rapin* as the best Historian, from a Circumstance which might equally serve to extol *Baxter's Works* in Divinity, or *Quarles's Emblems* in Poetry, namely, that no Book in our Language had ever more Buyers or Readers. But could you have affirmed that shining Circumstance of *Livy* in the Story of *Rapin*, that People of all Ranks came to visit that wonderful Historian, and travelled to Rome from the remotest Provinces on his Account, though the Curiosity of seeing the first City of the World had never led them thither: Yet in this Case, I should not have thought better of *Rapin's* Capacity, though I might possibly have thought worse with Respect to that of his Admirers.

I cannot conceal it from you, that you startled me exceedingly, in your Judgment upon Writers, when you jumbled two such Names as those of Mr. TRENCHARD and M. RAPIN together. The one a Writer of boundless Imagination, powerful in his Expression, rapid in his Thoughts, and a Master of all his Readers Passions. The other, no more to be resembled with him than a dead Carcase with a living Body in the Height of Health and Vigour.

THIS Partiality which you shew to *Rapin's* History, and this Preference which you give him to all other Writers of History, puts me in mind of a Mountebank who lately appeared in Covent Garden, and harangued the Mob against the Faculty with more than usual Eloquence. 'Gentlemen, says he, those College Doctors brag that they have read *Hippocrates*, and give themselves Airs, because they have studied *Galen*. But, Gentlemen, (continued this Man of Learning) I have read QUINCY'S Dispensatory all over; and take my Word for it, there is more *Physick* in that Book than in all the Greek and Latin Authors put together.'

I am, Sir,  
With the profoundest Respect,  
Your most devoted humble Servant,  
FRA. WALSHINGHAM.

## L O N D O N.

LENT PREACHERS appointed to preach this Day.  
Before the King, Dr. Naylor, Dean of Winchester.  
At Whitehall, Dr. Clark.  
At St. Katherine's near the Tower, Dr. Stebbing.  
At St. Katherine's Coleman-street, Dr. Nichols.  
At St. Andrew's Wardrobe, Dr. Best.  
At St. Bride's, Dr. Asty.  
At St. Giles's in the Fields, Dr. Ellys.  
At St. James's Clarendonwell, Dr. Roper.

The Earl of Loudon is appointed Grand Master of the Ancient and Honourable Order of Free and Accepted Masons for the Year ensuing.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has nominated the Right Hon. the Marquis of Caernarvon to be Master of his Horse, in the Room of the Right Hon. the Earl of Cholmondeley, who some time since resigned that Post.

Mr. David Gregory, King's Professor of Modern History at Oxford, is appointed Canon of Christ Church, in the Room of Dr. Tanner, Bishop of St. Asaph, deceased.

Yesterday the Lady Bertie, Sister to his Grace the Duke of Ancaster, lay very dangerously ill at his Grace's House in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

This Week died the Rev. Mr. William Sprakeling, Vicar of Elmsted in the Diocese of Canterbury. The Living is in the Gift of the Lord Archbishop. Mr. Sprakeling was also one of the Ten Vicars to whom his Grace assigns a yearly Augmentation.

Last Wednesday Richard Marshall and Thomas Marsh, the two Fellows who murdered Mr. Pontifex the Farmer at High Wycomb; one Smith for Houses breaking; and two Men for stealing of Deer, were capitally convicted at Aylesbury Assizes. The two former are ordered to be executed and hung in Chains, at the Place where the Murder and Robbery were committed.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 150. India 174 1-half, Books shut. South Sea 95 7-8ths. Old Annuity 111 3-8ths to 1 half. New ditto, 109 3-8ths. Three per Cent. 102 1-4th to 3-8ths. Emperor's Loan 112 3-4ths to 113. Royal Assurance 104 1-half. London Assurance 13 7-8ths to 14. York Buildings 2. African 10. India Bonds 5 l. 11 s. to 13 s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 4 l. 8 s. to 10 s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 5 l. 2 s. to 4 s. Premium. New Bank Circulation 6 l. 7 s. 6 d. Premium. Salt Tallies 3 3-4ths. to 4 3-4ths. Prem. English Copper 2 l. 4 s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchange Orders 5 per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 112 1-half.

WHEREAS two Letters, one dated Bath 8th October, 1733, signed Friendly; the other dated Bath 28th August, 1735, signed Justice, were received about the Time they bear Date: This is earnestly to request the Author to make himself known on, or before the Twentieth Day of March Instant, to the Junior of the Persons to whom the second Letter was directed, and he may entirely depend on the Gratitude, Friendship, and Protection of both the said Gentlemen, and may be assured, that no Damage whatsoever shall accrue to him by such Discovery, but that his Name shall be for ever concealed. As the Sentiments which run thro' both Letters are worthy a Man of Honour and a Gentleman, it is hoped the Author will not refuse to give the Persons he has obliged in so kind a Manner, an Opportunity of convincing him, by something more than Words, of the Regard they have for his Friendship.

This Day is Published,  
(Price 2 s. 6 d.)

A PLEA for the SACRAMENTAL TEST; as a just Security to the Church Established, and very conducive to the Welfare of the State.  
OK AN EΠΙΘΗΕΑΙΜΙ ΤΗΝ ΑΤΗΝ ΟΡΩΝ  
ΣΤΕΙΧΟΤΕΑΝ ΑΣΤΟΙΣ ΑΝΤΙ ΤΗ ΕΝΘΡΙΑΣ.  
Printed for J. Roberts in Warwick-lane, and sold by J. Stagg in Westminster-Hall; W. Thurbourn in Cambridge, and T. Fletcher in Oxford.

## Just Published,

THE Tragedy of ZARA. As it is acted at the Theatre Royal in Drury-lane, by his Majesty's Servants. By AARON HILL, Esq.  
Printed for J. Watts, at the Printing-Office in Wild-Court near Lincoln's-Inn Fields; and sold by the Booksellers both of Town and Country. Of whom may be had, lately published, the following Comedies, Tragedies, and Opera's, viz.

## COMEDIES.

The Man of Taste.  
The Mother-in-law, or the Doctor's Disease.  
The Humours of Oxford.  
The Intriguing Chambermaid.  
A Comedy. With an Epistle from the Author to Mrs. Clive.  
The Cornish 'Square. By Sir John Vanbrugh, Mr. Walfsh, and Mr. Congreve.  
Timon in Love; or, The Innocent Thief. A Comedy. Taken from Thimon Misanthrope of the Sieur de Lisle.  
The Provok'd Husband; or, A Journey to London.  
The Miser.  
The Modern Husband.  
The Universal Gallant; or, The Different Husbands.  
The Lottery.  
The Modish Couple.  
Don Quixote in England.  
The Whim; or, The Miser's Retreat. A Farce.  
The Lover.  
The Coffee-House Politician; or, The Justice caught in his own Trap.  
The Temple Beau.  
The Dissembled Wanton; or, My Son get Money.  
Love in several Masques.  
The Author's Farce; and, The Pleasures of the Town.  
The Widow bewitch'd.  
The Letter-Writers; or, a New Way to keep a Wife at Home.  
The Old Debauchees.

## TRAGEDIES.

Cælia; or, The Perjur'd Lover.  
A True Tragical Story in Common Life, and the Incidents very Natural and Moving.  
Pericles, King of Corinth.  
Timoleon.  
The Fatal Extravagance.  
Double Falshood; or Distress'd Lovers.  
The Virgin Queen.  
The Fate of Villainy.  
Scanderbeg.  
The Tragedy of Tragedies; or, The Life and Death of Tom Thumbs the Great.  
The Covent Garden Tragedy.

## OPERAS with

The Beggar's Opera.  
The Tunes to the Songs in the Beggar's Opera.  
Achilles.  
An Old Man taught Wisdom; or, The Virgin Unmask'd.  
Trick for Trick.  
The Plot; or, Pill and Drop.  
Mertin; or, The Devil of Stone-Henge.  
The Lively Rake, and Country Lass.  
The Boarding-School.  
The Devil to Pay; or, The Wives Metamorphos'd.  
The Merry Cocker; or, The Second Part of the Devil to Pay.  
The Mock Doctor; or, The Dum Lady Cur'd.  
The Highland Fair; or Union of the Clans.  
The Jovial Crew.  
Silvia; or, The Country Burial.  
The Opera of Operas.  
Love in a Riddle.  
The Village Opera.  
The Lover's Opera.  
Morus turn'd Fabulist; or, Vulcan's Wedding.  
The Fashionable Lady; or, Harlequin's Opera.  
Patie and Peggy; or, The Fair Foundling.  
Damon and Phillida.  
The Chamber-Maid.  
The Quaker's Opera.  
Robin Hood.  
The Generous Free-Mason; or, The Constant Lady.

This Day is Published,  
(Price FOUR-PENCE)  
THE DEBATE about the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, briefly summed up and determined: With some Remarks, shewing, That the Repeal of these Acts will never produce Peace and Union among Protestants, as is weakly pretended; but rather prove a continuance of fresh Feuds and Animositities.  
At Eadys, & quorum melior sententia menti,  
Aut pelago Danaum insidias, suspectaque dona  
Precipitare jubent—  
Creditis avictor hostes? aut uila paratis  
Dona carere dolis Danaum?  
Printed for J. ROBERTS, at the Oxford-Arms in Warwick-Lane.

This Day is Published,  
(Price Six-Pence)  
The THIRD EDITION,  
A Letter to the People of England: occasioned by the Falling away of the Clergy from the Doctrines of the Reformation.  
NB. In this Letter is shewed the Fallacy of Religion, as now commonly preached; and what is the true Cause of modern Infidelity.  
Printed for A. Cruden, Bookseller to her Majesty, under the Royal-Exchange; sold also by the Booksellers of London and Westminster.

This Day is Published,  
(Price Two Shillings and Six pence)  
Number LXI. of  
SIR WALTER RALEGH's History of the World.  
This Number finishes the whole. Containing the Remainder of the Author's Life, his Trial, and Chronological Tables; with a List of Authors cited by him, and a more complete Index, also newly compiled. The Effigies of the Author, and Maps, will be delivered, gratis, herewith.  
Printed for Messieurs Knapton, Midwinter, Betts, Worthy and Hitch; Spruit, Robinson, Motte, Walthoe, Clarke, Ward, Worton, Longman, Birt, Whitridge, Lintot and Tonson; and sold by H. Whitridge at the Royal Exchange.  
Of whom any of the former Numbers may be had.

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(Price bound and letter'd 15 s.)  
Adorn'd with 28 Half-Sheet Copper-Plates, curiously engraved, of the Plans and general Dispositions of Gardens; new Designs of Parterres, Groves, Grass Plots, Mazes, Banqueting Rooms, Galleries, Potin's, and Summer-Houses of Arboreal Work, Terraces, Statues, Fountains, Cascades, and other Ornaments, &c. of the Decoration and Embellishing of Gardens.

THE Theory and Practice of GARDENING.  
Wherein is fully handled all that relates to the Gardens, commonly called Pleasure Gardens, with the Manner of making the Ground, forming Designs suitable to the Place, and putting them in Execution according to the Principles of Geometry; the Method of setting and raising little Time all the Plants requisite in fine Gardens. Also the Way to find Water to convey it into Gardens, and to make Basins and Fountains for the same. Together with Remarks and general Rules in all that concerns the Art of Gardening.  
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By JOHN JAMES of Greenwich.  
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(Price 2 s. 6 d.)  
The Third Edition, with large Additions, continued down to the present Year, and the completest Book of the Kind; to which are now added, (never before printed) English Forms of Convictions, Declarations, Depositions, Indictments, Licences Miximus's, Warrants, &c. &c.

MR. WILLIAM NELSON'S LAWS of ENGLAND concerning the Game; of Hunting, Hawking, Fishing, Fowling, &c. and of Forests, Chases, Parks, Deer, Hares, and all other Game in general: And also concerning Setting Dogs, Greyhounds, Lurchers, Nets, Tunnels, Gun, and all manner of Engines mention'd in the several Statutes to destroy the Game; shewing who are qualified by Law to keep and use them, and the Punishment of those who keep them, not being qualified. The Whole being a complete Collection of all the Statute Law concerning the Game; of all the Cases, Resolutions and Judgments in the several Courts at Westminster relating thereto. Together with the Nature of, and Proceedings in, the several Courts belonging to a Forest; the Method of chusing, and Oaths of the respective Officers; and the Authority, Power and Duty of Chief Justice in Eyre, Clerks of the Peace, Foresters, Gamekeepers, Justices of Peace, Keepers, Lords of Manors, Stewards, Sheriffs, Stewards of Forest Courts, Stewards of Leets, Verderors, Wardens and Woodwards.  
Sold by Edward Withers, at the Seven Stars over-against Chancery-lane in Fleet-Street.

L O N D O N: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.